FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FAO CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

Cuba, FAO Aid Pacts

FL051034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cuba's Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian and FAO Director General Eduoard Saouma have signed two aid packages for Cuba's economic development. One of the projects is for improving the production of forage and pasture and the other for the development of stable cattle systems in the Sierra Maestra area. The FAO is contributing $100,000 for the first one and $119,000 for the second. The signing ceremony took place yesterday at the new FAO offices in Cuba, which were inaugurated at the same time.

The working sessions of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America will be resumed today at this capital's Palace of Conventions. No sessions were held yesterday because the chiefs of delegations attending the forum visited the national animal health center in San Jose de las Lajas and the citrus fruit project in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province.

New Consultative Group

FL061742 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba has been elected by acclamation, along with Colombia, to the FAO consultative group for the region. This was announced today at the morning session of the 16th FAO regional conference being held at the Palace of Conventions. The closing session of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America is scheduled for today.

At the latest working session, the delegates participating in the conference held a round-table debate on the topics of energy and food and a report of the FAO regional director for Latin America, Pedro Moral Lopez, concerning the FAO's program for the region.

Moral Lopez said that agricultural importations in Latin America continue to increase progressively as a result of the insufficiency or absence of production of wheat, milk and oils. He added that along with this, the region's exports are barely expanding and continue to be characterized by a concentration of markets and traditional products.

Rene Penalver of the World Federation of Trade Unions called for the promotion of structural and socioeconomic changes for the benefit of the people, radical and democratic agrarian reforms, real participation of workers in economic and social development and support for the struggle against the harmful activities of transnational companies and imperialism.

Conference Ends

FL081219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The 16th Regional FAO Conference for Latin America has concluded in this capital with great success. Twenty-five member countries participated in the conference, as did six nations with observer status and representatives of 18 international organizations.

Edouard Saouma spoke at the closing session and expressed, in the name of all Latin American representatives present, how honored the FAO and its members were with the special attention Commander in Chief Fidel Castro gave to the conference. The FAO conference agreed to convey to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro its deepest and sincerest gratitude for the inspired concepts with which he was kind enough to open the deliberations.

CONTINUING STATE OF SIEGE SHARPLY CRITICIZED

PY082120 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 P 8

[Editorial: "Why the State of Siege?"]

[Text] Argentina is today--as full-page government advertisements in the press remind us for time to time--a country whose citizens live in relative peace and security. Buenos Aires is a city in which it is comparatively safe to walk the streets in practically any neighbourhood and at any hour of the day or night without fear of attack by desperate junkies or bands of hoodlums. Granted, a few years back, political violence was practically as common as traffic accidents. People died or disappeared daily in this nightmarish wave of terrorist activity and delinquent thugs of both left and rightwing tendencies circulated in the streets of this city, armed to the teeth and ready to kill anyone who did not happen to see things their way. Determined military action--although it has left a bitter taste in the mouths of many on both ends and in the middle of the political spectrum--has hacked leftwing terrorism's strength in this country down a small fraction of what it once was and the fully restored order and partially restored legal process, since the defeat of leftist subversion has brought rightwing terrorism nearly to an end and has meant that greater control is being exerted over abuses of power in law enforcement activities.

Why, then, should the citizens of this country still be living under the conditions of the "state of siege" decree? The state of siege is, after all, an emergency measure, a modified form of martial law to be applied when the overall peace and security of the nation are at stake. It is a measure which temproarily suspends many of the constitutional rights of the country's inhabitants, rights which the people must theoretically forfeit for a time for the sake of the nation as a whole, so that the country's security forces--under the strict control of the nation's leaders--may act swiftly and freely against whatever the threat to national security might be. Responsibly applied, the state of siege--while certainly not the most desirable state under which a people can live--may be seen as a short-term measure, designed to pull a country out of a security crisis and as a means of quickly and effectively restoring law and order. Left in force for long periods as if it were a permanent legal regime, however, the state of siege tends to lead to--and in the case of this country obviously has led to--broad abuses of authority and violations of human rights.

The state of siege was implemented by the Peronism regime in the mid-1970s and was used by Peronist leaders as a license to employ unlimited power in trying to achieve questionable goals. The military government which took over in 1976 let the state of siege stand in order to wage war against wide-spread leftist subversion. But the Peronists have come and gone and leftwing subversion has suffered an enormous defeat. Letting the state of siege stand in a country which is at peace will, whether justifiably or not, cast doubt, both at home and abroad, on the sincerity of the government's intentions to turn Argentina into a free, law-abiding and democratic nation.

Threats to Editors Continue

PY082110 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 P 9

[Text] (NA)--The threats campaign against the Buenos Aires HERALD has been condemned by the Association of Newspaper Owners (ADEPA) which has asked the authorities to "redouble efforts" to prevent any further threats against the newspaper. In a statement signed by ADEPA President Carlos Ovidio Lagos the association says: "It is time the authorities redouble efforts to prevent unscrupulous persons from going on with this intimidatory practice which seriously endangers the press."

Last Thursday, HERALD editor James Nielson received a call from a man who spoke in broken Spanish mixed with Portuguese telling him that the HERALD would be blown up "and you will die" if he was not out of the country by Wednesday. ADEPA said the threats against the HERALD and Nielson "directly endanger freedom of expression."

ARMY SECRETARY GENERAL DENIES PACT WITH NEIGHBORS

PY082058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1945 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA)--Gen Reynaldo Bignone, secretary general of the army, today left for Rome. Shortly before his departure, he stated that "at this time, there is a special rapprochement among Southern Cone countries," but he denied that this would mean the existence of any pact between Argentina and its closest neighbors.

UNION LEADERS ADVOCATE RETURN OF CGT

PY090001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1216 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (NA)--The union leaders of the entire country who met today in this capital called upon "all sectors of the Argentine labor movement" to move toward "final unity by means of a single organization, the CGT [General Labor Confederation], in order to draw up a general strategy free from factionalism which is causing suspicious delays."

A declaration released at the end of the meeting states: "The country is on the eve of the fifth year of military government caused by the disruption of the constitutional regime in line with the age-old practice of coupism to enslave popular will." It adds: "In view of this situation we believe it to be imperative to present a unity proposal for the recovery of social justice, thus implementing the unity of all labor cadres of the country, who incomprehensibly have been kept dispersed." This has allowed "a doctrine based on crude capitalist liberalism of an obvious international nature to disrupt the country, thus heightening the possibility for its peace-loving people resorting to violence."

The meeting was attended by CGT delegations from Lujan, Mercedes, Chivilcoy, Bragado, Mar del Plata, San Luis, Mendoza, Cordoba, Salta, Tandil, Moron, San Martin, Quilmes, Zona Norte (greater Buenos Aires), La Matanza and Avellaneda. The CGT was disbanded by the current regime.

ESTIMATED FUEL IMPORT FIGURES ANNOUNCED

PY051318 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 14

[Excerpt] The under secretary of fuels has given CLARIN the energy secretariat's estimate of fuel imports during 1980. Engineer Osvaldo Calcagno estimates that 31 million cubic meters of crude and liquid byproducts, excluding natural and liquid gas and coal, worth about $680 million estimated at the current price, will be imported this year. The import of natural gas will reach $200 million and liquid gas from $100 to $150 million.

The official said that crude imports will reach $545 million this year as compared to $353 during 1979. This represents an increase of 54.4 percent. Regarding volume, it will go from 2 to 2.5 million cubic meters, which represents a 25-percent increase.

Imports of liquid byproducts will reach $135 million this year as compared to $468 million during 1979. The volume imported (excluding natural and liquid gas and coal) will be from 0.6 to 1.6 million cubic meters.

GARCIA MEZA URGES HARD WORK TO FIGHT ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

PY080349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0356 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 6 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has called upon the people to work harder and produce more to overcome the international economic blockade which is weighing Bolivia down.

Gar[illegible] Meza yesterday attended a peasant rally in Potosi Department, 598 km south of this capital, where he reaffirmed the pact between military men and peasants.

In a rural village of the area, the president of the Bolivian junta stated: "We can show the entire world that international blockades do not worry us and this country will get ahead because the Bolivians and their brother peasants [as received] want this to be so." The president of the military junta also expressed his satisfaction over the confirmation of the military-peasant pact and announced that his government will support agrarian plans based on the needs of the peasants.

The document signed by the peasant leaders of the area and the president states that the parties propose to turn the pact into an instrument for the liberation of the people. It also reaffirms the desire to resurrect national institutions, eradicating imperialist penetration and Marxist alienation, seeking to give the nation a personality of its own.

Further Remarks

PY081725 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] During a speech made on Saturday at Villa Tunari, President Garcia Meza requested the Bolivian workers to work intensively. He also stated that there will be no holidays, no departmental festivities, because Bolivia needs its sons and it needs their work. We do not need any rest; we have already had a 3-year rest during the governments of the political parties. [recorded passage indistinct]

The president was met by peasant workers of the area, carrying Bolivian flags with patriotic slogans. He praised the fact that they had revived their patriotism and said that it makes the armed forces very happy. He then stated: Today we have not come here empty-handed. We have brought equipment for the local hospital and for other sanitary units of the Chapare area. For the children we have brought enough benches for 20 schools. These measures are aimed at freeing the brother peasants from worries.

The president went on to point out: The brother peasants and Bolivian people should not expect to be given everything, because they also have their duties in the Bolivian reconstruction, and their duties are a fruitful endeavor in the areas under their responsibility. This is how we should face all of Bolivia's problems, how we should face the blockade many countries--which ignore Bolivian reality--have or are setting up against our country. Garcia Meza once again requested the cooperation of all Bolivians to overcome the present circumstances.

The president further stated: The government will make sure everyone becomes aware of the significance of his work. We should all work for the fatherland and God. Everyone should respect something supreme, and that is what we all believe in. Extremism has tried to distort the traditions we have inherited from our forefathers, but now we must return to reality, and we must remember that we are a Catholic country. We are Christians because this is what we have been taught and this is how our parents have educated us, stated President Garcia Meza. [Recorded passage indistinct]

Unit Commanders Meeting

PA082234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Sep (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza said here today that after the economic and social development of the country and the strengthening of the military have been achieved, the conditions will exist for guiding the country's institutions in their normal functioning.

In a speech delivered during a meeting of commanders of large units that was inaugurated this morning, Garcia Meza indicated that his government inherited serious problems and that their solutions had been purposely postponed by the previous regimes. He recalled that Bolivia had spent millions of dollars in three useless elections and other large sums of money for the functioning of an obsolete congress.

Garcia Meza said that Bolivia is now at the crossroads of becoming a country or continuing to be a colony in this 20th century. He criticized the countries which pretend to defend human rights and people's freedom, when these countries are the first to violate these principles. He called for total unity within the armed forces as the only means to confront extremism and defend Bolivia.

The meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes, the first held by Garcia Meza's government, will conclude after an extensive debate on the national and military situation of the country.

OPPOSITION LEADERS DENOUNCE CRIMES AGAINST MINERS

PA072108 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Bolivian labor leaders who have gone underground have revealed that as result of the 17 July fascist coup, the military regime headed by Luis Garcia Meza has murdered over 800 miners and is holding from 1,500-2,000 political prisoners. They urged that international solidarity campaigns be held to obtain the release of the executive secretary of the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation, Juan Lechin Oquendo, and communist leader Simon Reyes, both savagely tortured by the fascist junta.

EXILES REPORT REGIMENTAL REBELLION AGAINST JUNTA

PY090006 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Lima--Bolivian exiles stopping in Lima on their way to Mexico reported yesterday that the Tarapaca regiment revolted against President Gen Luis Garcia Meza demanding the convocation of a national constituent assembly. The Interior Ministry of Bolivia reported yesterday that there are 297 political prisoners in the country.

Maria Soledad Quiroga, daughter of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga who was murdered by the military, said that the rebellion took place last Friday [5 September]. She revealed that her father was killed in cowardly fashion and his body was then hung on a meat hook in the stable of the army joint staff. She also said that the clandestine government led by Hernan Siles Zuazo, head of the left-center coalition Democratic and Popular Unity, is organizing the resistance somewhere in Bolivia.

BISHOPS ANALYZE RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

PY081947 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1702 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cochabamba, Bolivia, 6 Sep (LATIN)--The Bolivian Catholic bishops concluded here today their special conference in which they analyzed the situation of the country and church relations with the military government. Authorized sources have anticipated, however, that the final document "is being drafted slowly and carefully" and that its contents "will be published shortly."

The episcopate, which is presided over by the head of the Catholic church, Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, began on Tuesday its second special conference since the beginning of the military regime on 17 July.

The bishops of the several Bolivian ecclesiastical jurisdictions submitted their respective reports to the conference, which is making an "evaluation at the national level," it has been reported in this capital, which is located 430 km southeast of La Paz.

The Permanent Episcopal Council has held a "broad dialogue" with members of the National Conference of Nuns and Priests [Conferencia Nacional de Religiosos y Religiosas] "about the situation of the church in the country," the sources added.

In a communique released on 27 July, the Catholic church, through its bishops, expressed regret at the interruption of constitutional order and reported "serious human rights violations" by paramilitary groups.

MINING SECTOR RECEIVES SOVIET EQUIPMENT

PY081709 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Mining Bank has received from the Soviet Union the material necessary for the installation of an emergency machine shop which will solve typical problems such as the wearing out of mining machinery subjected to heavy work.

The bank has also received a new shipment of jeeps from the Soviet enterprise Auto Export, which will be used by the private mining sector. These jeeps are similar to the ones which have already proved to be very durable in various parts of Bolivia.

SWISS GOVERNMENT DENIES RECOGNIZING MILITARY REGIME

PY081256 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Swiss foreign minister has denied that the Swiss Government has recognized the new Bolivian military regime. According to a Swiss Government spokesman, Bolivian Government authorities misunderstood a statement issued by the Swiss ambassador in La Paz, who expressed his hope that Bolivia and Switzerland will continue to maintain diplomatic relations.

The Swiss Government spokesman noted that in principle Switzerland recognizes countries, not governments. He added that the Swiss Government aid programs to Bolivia are still under study.

WORKERS PARTY LEADER RECEIVES DEATH THREATS

PY060336 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Carlos Rodrigues' report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] Deputy Airton Soares, leader of the Workers Party, has received death threats by telephone from the New Fatherland Falange [Falange Patria Nova], he reported today at the plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies.

WAVE OF TERRORISM SPREADS FEAR AMONG PEOPLE

PY052135 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Several false alarms that bombs have been placed in various buildings spread fear among the population of this capital today.

At least six primary and high schools stopped their activities yesterday and today after having received phone calls indicating that explosive devices had been placed in their buildings. But the threats proved to be false, and the police did not find anything.

The people have lived in fear since two terrorist attacks killed one person and injured six in Rio de Janeiro last week.

During the last 2 months, several newspaper and magazine stands have been attacked throughout the country. The owners of these stands totally lost their investments, because their stands were set on fire and destroyed.

The government has announced that it will make the utmost effort to investigate the attacks, but it seems incapable of putting an end to the countless telephoned false alarms made every day in various cities throughout the country.

The government has disclosed that three persons have been arrested and charged with causing explosions in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos in the state of Minas Gerais. One of the accused is also charged with belonging to the Trotskyite Socialist International Organization [Organizacion Socialista Internationalista]. The government explained that these explosions were not related to the ones in Rio de Janeiro.

Former Sao Paulo public security secretary and current Federal Deputy Erasmo Dias yesterday told a congressional investigative committee that the attacks in Rio de Janeiro could have been perpetrated by the extreme right.

Those attacks have raised fears among politicians that the political opening which the government is carrying out could be halted or reversed. However, President Joao Figueiredo has guaranteed that Brazil will attain democracy "regardless of the 4, 20 or 1,000 bombs that could be thrown at our heads."

The investigations of the federal police in Rio de Janeiro continue, but Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has stated that so far no information on progress in the search for the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks can be disclosed.

GOVERNMENT AFFIRMS OPPOSITION ACCESS TO NEWS MEDIA

PY082043 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0359 GMT 80

[Text] In view of certain protests to the effect that opposition sectors have no channels to voice their positions, official sources have indicated that this is not true because for some time now groups opposed to the government have had the use of various news media.

The sources recalled that there are at least three radio stations--Cooperativa, Chilena and Santiago--which maintain a sustained aggressive attitude toward the military regime and that all of them operate normally. They even go as far as to join in a network with various provincial radio stations. At the same time, the magazine HOY, which belongs to members of the Christian Democratic Party, circulates freely despite the fact that it has violated the law many times.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES DETENTION OF OPPOSITION ELEMENTS

PY060231 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0911 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] In a communique, the Interior Ministry has flatly denied rumors about the detention of opposition elements disseminated by sectors which attempt "to distort the Chilean reality by seeking abroad the support they cannot find in the country."

To cite an example, responsible sources of the Interior Ministry mentioned that no one was detained in connection with the rally held by opposition groups at the Caupolican Theater last week, thus denying recent charges to this effect.

The same sources stressed the fact that, within the current legal framework, opposition sectors have had ample facilities to explain their positions, evidence of which is the rally held at the Caupolican Theater.

They also mentioned the fact that Santiago newspapers today carried front-page reports that tonight former President Eduardo Frei will address his followers over a radio network and that this afternoon he will preside over a political meeting at the building of the national association of government employees.

Regarding the charges made by former leaders of the dissolved Christian Democrats that the government had not authorized them to stage a rally in conception, the sources termed these charges as a "clear case of political chicanery." The sources added that the Christian Democrats submitted their request on Monday but withdrew it before the minimum 48-hour time limit only to be able to charge the government with restricting freedom.

Regarding a similar situation which occurred in Valparaiso, the sources indicated that while no request has been submitted by Frei, a request submitted by the regional sector of the so-called "Group of 24" has been approved.

CORVALAN ARRIVES IN ROMANIA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on the visit to Romania by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, see the Romania section of 9 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AFP: CUBA, USSR REPORTED HELPING GUERRILLAS

PA082234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 7 Sep (AFP)--A high-ranking official of the Colombian Army said here today that Colombian guerrillas receive tactical and military support from Cuba and the USSR.

Brig Gen Luis Enrique Rodriguez, commander of the 9th Army Brigade, based in Neiva, capital of the southeastern province of Huila, made the statement. The officer told Cadena Radial Caracol of Bogota that several persons who were released after being kidnapped by the guerrillas had confided these facts to him.

According to the released victims, the guerrilla groups select several youths to be sent to Cuba and the USSR for tactical and military instruction. After several months, they return to Colombia to implement what they have learned in combat with the Colombian Army.

General Rodriguez' statement came at a time when the army is starting a large-scale operation in the jungles of Neiva and Caqueta against the (?communist) Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The pursuit began after a group of guerrillas attacked a military patrol 1 month ago, killing three soldiers.

For years, the FARC occupied an area known as El Pato. There they maintained a central operations base among the peasants, a base which has now been invaded by the army.

Because of the military presence, some 2,000 residents have left the region, some 1,500 km southeast of [words indistinct] above Neiva to seek protection from the government.

One of the peasants, who had been dominated by the guerrillas for several years, explained that the townspeople were going to the cities because in its antiguerrilla operation the army does not differentiate between guerrillas and residents. Men, women and children participated in the march, leaving their homes, [word indistinct] and plots of land.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY DENIES COMPLICITY IN DRUG CASE

PA082058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 8 Sep (AFP)--Col Federico Navas, Venezuelan Embassy attache here, has nothing to do with the confiscation of some cocaine Sunday near Bogota, it was reported at the diplomatic mission here today.

The name of Colonel Navas was confused with that of Jose Idilio Carreno, one of the supposed owners of the cocaine processing laboratory dismantled by secret service agents at Cajica. A married couple and their daughter were captured in connection with the drug traffic.

Colonel Navas refused to make any comment to reporters on what embassy spokesmen described as "an unfortunate mistake."

In principle, and according to radio reports, the case was about to provoke a "diplomatic scandal."

FIRST AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ TO TAKE UP POST

PA090301 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Colombian Government today announced that it will establish [formal] diplomatic relations with the Republic of Iraq before the end of the present month. Jaime Posada Diaz has been appointed Colombian ambassador to that country and has been instructed to leave for Baghdad after 15 September to present his credentials to that government.

GENERAL SAYS FARC CONTROLS BAJO PATO REGION

PA080215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 Sep (AFP)--According to armed forces commanders, a "communist system" exists in the conflict-torn remote southeast region of Colombia and thousands of fearful settlers are fleeing the area.

According to Gen Rodrigo Botia, commander of the 9th Brigade headquartered in Neiva, the capital of Huila Department, "there has not been legal authority" in the Bajo Pato jungle region for approximately 14 years and the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] control the area.

The general noted that some fronts of FARC "intimidate" the settlers and expropriate their lands and this is a main reason for the settlers' flight from the area. The number fleeing increases daily despite the guarantees offered by the army to the civilian population.

Speaking from an "advanced post" near the town of Balsillas, which houses many peasant families who have been forced to leave their lands, General Botia noted: "There is no legitimate government" in Bajo Pato and nearby areas.

According to travellers, the peasants, who have been forced to leave their lands, are in sad physical condition, especially the children and are awaiting the arrival of food and medicine that the Colombian human rights committee has requested from the International Red Cross.

The sources said that most of the settlers insist that the troops be withdrawn so they can return to their lands but the military high command has not commented on this. Military spokesmen consulted by AFP believe that a withdrawal at this moment is not probable because the operations against FARC, the most important guerrilla group in the country, must continue to establish a legitimate authority in the region.

The spokesman noted that an important antiguerrilla operation is continuing in Meta Department and in the Caqueta intendency from where FARC units escaped toward El Pato after being pursued by regular forces.

In the latest fighting between guerrillas and the army, three soldiers and two guerrillas died and the regular forces have occupied the "general headquarters" of FARC's top leader Manuel Marulanda, alias Tirofijo, was able to escape.

There is no information on what tactics the Colombian armed forces will use in El Pato or what attitude they will assume in view of the settlers' flight.

The guerrillas and the army blame each other for the difficult situation of the people of El Pato who, according to observers, are caught between two fires.

It has been recalled that the Marquetalia region in the neighboring department of Caldas was a FARC empire until 1964. The FARC had to leave the area as a result of the bombing and merciless persecution by the army. This, according to reports, resulted in many peasants dead or wounded.

Peasant Exodus

PA081542 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--The military authorites have authorized the exodus of peasants from El Pato and Guayabero regions. The decision was adopted as over 1,000 peasants are expected to arrive in Neiva from those sectors where military operations are underway to locate several columns of the self-named Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

Reports here told this radio reporter that the peasants heading for this city spent the night at the Balsilla community and are resuming their trip this morning after learning of the authorities' decision.

Meanwhile, the national government said the peasants' exodus from El Pato is directed by extremist elements in an effort to stop the army's intervention in an area which for 14 years was dominated by them. El Pato and Guayabero, some 60 km southeast of Neiva, has recently been the scene of heavy clashes between the armed forces and the rebels.

Some 1,200 peasants are expected to arrive in Neiva this morning, after walking 14 days to reach the Huila capital to ask the government to stop the military operations in their communities.

MINES MINISTER SPEAKS ON NEED TO SAVE ENERGY

PA062218 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] San Andres, Colombia--Colombian Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Avila Mora said today that the government is trying to maintain the present fuel prices. He explained that Colombia is the only country in the world where oil is purchased at 90 cents [per gallon] and sold at 65 cents, which means that we must develop an intensive and effective campaign to save fuel.

In a speech during the inauguration of the sixth summit of department governors, in which Cabinet ministers and intendants and police chiefs are also participating, the mines and energy minister said that Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration will increase electric power generation, especially to benefit rural sectors. He said that differential rates will be established to benefit the families living in rural Colombia. He explained that these rates will benefit the inhabitants of the farms as well as in medium-size cities.

Urban centers, which benefit from the electric power programs promoted by the government, will pay higher rates. In his speech Avila Mora announced that a determined impetus will be given to Colombians who have not benefited from the great advances made by civilization in electric power and energy generation.

A great educational campaign to prevent the Colombian people from wasting energy and fuel, which Colombian Government imports with great difficulty, will be developed by the Mines and Energy Ministry through an agreement to be signed with the national apprenticeship service, said Avila Mora.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY HOLD SUMMIT ON NEW ACTIVITIES

PA071718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 6 Sep (AFP)--The newspaper EL PUEBLO has reported that a guerrilla summit to discuss new seditious activities in mountain regions was held this week in western Colombia. The report was filed by the newspaper's correspondent in Popayan, the Cauca Department capital.

The guerrilla summit, according to the source, was held in a camp improvised in that area and was attended by the top leaders of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the pro-Castro National Liberation Army.

According to the report it is believed that the guerrillas agreed on future plans and actions to increase their activity in mountainous regions of Colombia and to establish new fighting fronts.

They said that during this week FARC members occupied several towns in the department, including Belen, Callelarge and Santamaria as well as a rural area of Guapi, where they harangued the inhabits and distributed large quantities of "subversive propaganda."

The same source said that the guerrillas had appealed to the peasants of the region to join the seditious organizations with the objective of "taking power for the people."

Finally, the newspaper said that apparently members of the FARC are gathering in areas of Cauca Department as a result of the pursuit by army troops in other departments, such as Meta, in eastern Colombia.

PRESIDENT RULES OUT AMENDMENTS TO AMNESTY BILL

PA082250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] San Andres, Colombia, 7 Sep (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today ruled out the possibility that his government may introduce amendments to the amnesty bill that was presented to the legislature to allow guerrillas to return to civilian life.

During a talk with newsmen on this island, where he met with his closest aides for 3 days, Turbay Ayala said that if the legislature approves the amnesty and the guerrillas accept it, it will no longer be necessary to maintain the state of siege.

The government's proposal only covers those guerrillas who are not facing trial or have not been convicted of activities against legitimately established institutions.

However, the guerrillas and important economic, industrial, political and religious sectors have requested that the amnesty be general and that the bill be accompanied by social legislation to avoid a continuation of the conditions that have caused the struggle.

In any case, President Turbay Ayala emphatically said that the latest acts of subversion "are an indication that when you give them a hand in this country, they respond with an armed fist."

EATON'S TRIP SAID INTENDED TO FORESTALL SOUTHERN BLOC

PY080258 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The current tour encompassing four South American countries by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Samuel Eaton last week coincided with the recrudescense of speculations to the effect that the United States would try to thwart the creation of a political bloc in the Southern Cone. Last week Eaton traveled to Brazil to attend a meeting of the Forum of the Americas sponsored by the OAS in Sao Paulo. This meeting ended on Friday. Eaton's agenda also includes visits to Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru.

The high-ranking U.S. official will arrive in Asuncion on Tuesday, 9 September, and during his stay, which will last until 11 September, he will hold talks with government officials and representatives of the private sector.

Sources in the State Department reported in Washington last week that the trip of this high-ranking official was designed to discuss bilateral relations with the countries he will visit. In his talks Eaton will also discuss the situation stemming from the military coup through which Gen Luis Garcia Meza became president of Bolivia.

The sources indicated that this was a "routine trip". However, diplomatic circles in Washington are theorizing that one of the objectives of Eaton's mission is to make a precise evaluation of the possibilities of an alliance of military governments in the Southern Cone of the continent, which would reduce the traditional political influence which the U.S. has in the area.

The same source indicated that, should this be the case, it would suit the United States to dissuade the possible participants from going on with the project.

OPPOSITION PARTY DENOUNCES SOUTHERN CONE 'TACIT PACT'

PY082205 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] The executive board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has denounced a "tacit pact" between Southern Cone governments by means of a communique released yesterday.

The communique discusses the statement of Minister Marcial Samaniego concerning the existence of a "tacit pact" among the governments aimed at resolving Southern Cone problems, and states that the remarks of the minister "make the government historically responsible in admitting interference, which belies its claims of nationalism and nonintervention."

The communique goes on to point out that by being "tacit" the pact reveals that its partners "are aware of their guilt" and "shows the true nature of these regimes which draw up secret convenants, whether tacit or not, violating the democratic principle of free information, in order to keep their peoples ignorant and oppressed."

The communique goes on to say that "this expressed acknowledgement appears to confirm the existence of the 'Condor' operation, the exchange of political prisoners, the disappearance of Paraguayans in exile and the fluid cooperation for repression among governments of the same brand. Equally credible become the charges made against the Argentine Government for participation in the military coup against the constitutional government of the Bolivian people."

CIVIL GUARD REPORTEDLY IN STATE OF REBELLION

PY090214 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Civil Guard (uniformed police) was in a virtual state of rebellion this afternoon against Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara when they refused to recognize their new chief, it was learned from reliable sources.

The ceremony installing Gen Humberto Catter as the new director of the Civil Guard was announced for 0900 local time (1400 GMT), but it was then officially announced that it was postponed until further notice. Reporters' access to the La Campina police instruction center, south of Lima, where the ceremony was to be held, was also unexpectedly curtailed. It was learned, however, that the unit chiefs of the guard refused to attend the installment of Catter, who was appointed by Minister de la Jara last Friday.

This morning, police agents ousted members of the investigations police (detectives) from the offices they occupy in the headquarters of the Lima police and from at least another two precincts.

Official sources only announced that a communique will be released in the next few hours.

Interior Minister: Situation Normal

PY090236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara said here today that there is complete order and normality in all activities of the Civil Guard (uniformed police). De la Jara added that there are no disagreements or confrontations with the civil guard. He said that the new police director, Gen Humberto Catter, told him that political activity is going on normally in the country.

He also reported that General Catter has not yet been installed as the director of police forces. He added that a new date for the installment will be fixed in the next few days. Catter's installment was announced for this morning but was not held. It was learned that high-ranking police officers held a meeting until late in the afternoon and then left without making any comments.

De la Jara also said that General Balaguer has not yet been given another assignment. Some sources are sure that Balaguer will be named police attache to the Peruvian Embassy in Washington. It was only today that the official newspaper published a resolution creating the position of police attache in the Peruvian Embassy.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DISMISSAL OF CIVIL GUARD CHIEF

PY081357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0107 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Sep (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry today stated that the "disagreement" between Interior Minister Jose de la Jara and the former director of the Civil Guard, Lt Gen Juan Balaguer, "has been totally settled." He indicated that all of the 30,000 members of the Civil Guard are performing their military duties normally, thus refuting alleged revolts in rural provinces caused by the disagreement between the interior minister and General Balaguer, which have been reported by some of the local morning papers.

Approximately 3,000 high-ranking officers yesterday expressed their total support for the former director of the Civil Guard at the parade grounds of the Interior Ministry when apprised that Gen Humberto Catter had been apppointed to the highest position in the Civil Guard. Catter last night went to the headquarters of the Second Police Region, where he met with the highest officers of this body. No information was disclosed about this meeting, which lasted several hours. The meeting took place after President Belaunde Terry met with the generals who support General Balaguer.

Belaunde held a press conference at the No 8 military air base and said that General Balaguer has been given a new assignment because he is a "distinguished leader." He added: "Any disagreement with the minister (De la Jara) will be settled if the integrity and ability of the persons involved are not at stake." He added: "It is with pleasure that I laud the sense of discipline and institutional procedure observed by police officers, who have given us the most complete assurance that they will continue to carry out their duties. Both my government and I will continue to maintain close relations with the police, which I regard as an important institution."

Belaunde regarded it "unnecessary" to further "elaborate" on the case of the former director, stating that "everything has been totally settled." He declined to state whether the generals who had visited him at government palace had requested the resignation of the interior minister for having dismissed Belaguer.

POLICE-TYPE TEAR-GAS BOMBS USED AGAINST NEWSPAPER OFFICES

PY081904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that three tear-gas bombs, similar to those used by the police, were simultaneously thrown inside buildings of a newspaper located at the downtown area of Jiron de la Union. Although no damage was reported, they caused consternation among the personnel who were working at that time. One of the bombs was thrown into the printing company Peru-Helvetica, where a newspaper is printed, disrupting activity for more than an hour.

A source noted that the bombs could not have been homemade because they require a number of chemical compounds, many of which are not available to the public. It was reported in police circles that only police and Republican Guard personnel are authorized to use such bombs.

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS EATON VISIT 'POSITIVE'

PY081830 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary [of state] for inter-American affairs, this morning met for more than an hour with Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez at the Foreign Ministry building.

Foreign Minister Folle Martinez has told El Espectador that Eaton expressed interest in the Uruguayan institutional process. He said he will hold similar contacts with Eaton in the United States at month's end when he goes to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. From New York, he will go to Washington to meet Eaton.

Foreign Minister Folle Martinez said:

[Begin recording] This was my second meeting with Mr Eaton this year. As I stated on the occasion of our previous meeting, I regard it very productive and positive to hold personal contacts with high-ranking officials of the State Department. Mr Eaton thus has a chance to get a firsthand view of our reality and of the evolution that has taken place since his last visit in January--as I pointed out to him--in the political field, especially the contacts that are being held; the detailed, informative study of the constitutional guidelines not only by members of the Council of State who have been touring the interior but also through the contacts that are being held by members of the Armed Forces Political Committee with prominent leaders of the traditional political parties.

We also, of course, discussed basic bilateral issues, not only those of a political nature but also those of an economic nature, and we trust our dialogue will be resumed in Washington on the occasion of the trip I will make to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COMMISSION MEETS COLORADO PARTY LEADERS

PY081833 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Members of the Colorado Party and the Armed Forces Political Commission [COMASPO] this morning met for more than 2 hours at the Joint Staff Building. The meeting, which began at 1030, has just ended.

The Colorado leaders went to the COMASPO headquarters within the framework of the talks that are being held by the COMASPO with representatives of political parties. The Colorado delegation consisted of Carlos Manini Rios, Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, Jose Luis Batlle, Maximo Gurmendez and Enrique Tarigo.

CHILEAN RESIDENTS OCCUPY CONSULATE TO PROTEST PLEBISCITE

PA081642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 8 Sep (AFP)--Some 300 Chilean residents of Caracas occupied the Chilean Consulate here at 1430 GMT today to protest the plebiscite called by Gen Augusto Pinochet, according to information supplied to AFP here. The Chilean Embassy refused to comment on the incident, claiming to know about nothing about it, while spokesmen of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry cautiously said "the incident apparently took place." AFP was told that although the initial number of occupants was 300, that figure could increase considerably during the course of the day. The rejection of the plebiscite called for 11 September was unanimous here in Chilean as well as Venezuelan political circles, which accuse General Pinochet of wanting to perpetuate himself in power.

End of Occupation

PA082136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 8 Sep (AFP)--Approximately 100 Chileans who are residents of Caracas peacefully occupied the Chilean Consulate here for 2 hours to protest the plebiscite convened by President Augusto Pinochet for 11 September. The occupation occurred at 1430 GMT without incident, except for the pushing of Chilean Consul Florencio Galleguillos Martinez by one of the occupiers. An informant told AFP that it was expected that the number of occupiers would increase considerably but the timely intervention of Venezuelan authorities, particularly the Foreign Ministry, caused the occupiers to stop their occupation.

They accused Chilean President Augusto Pinochet of wanting to perpetuate himself in power through the plebiscite. It was reported today that most persons who occupied the consulate were Chilean refugees.

RED FLAG GUERRILLAS ROB SECURITIES COMPANY OF MONEY, WEAPONS

PA072027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2238 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 6 Sep (EFE)--Ten men claiming to be members of the Red Flag guerrilla organization stole some 50 light weapons and close to $2 million in a robbery of a securities firm in Valencia, some 200 km west of Caracas. The alleged guerrillas kidnapped an executive of the company last night and then went to the company's building. Armed with four grenades, two machineguns, two revolvers and two military rifles, they subdued the chief of the plant and 12 guards who were supervising the transfer of securities. The assailants tied up the guards and took their weapons. The executive was forced to open the company's vault containing some 8 million bolivares ($1.9 million), which the assailants took, along with 12 shotguns and 38 revolvers taken from the guards.

Some of the alleged guerrillas wore stocking caps over their faces, while others wore face paint. They used military tactics in their operation. They announced that they were going to return to the people the money that had been stolen from them. After locking the executive and the chief of the plant in the vault, the assailants fled in a station wagon. Despite a large-scale search operation, the police have been unable to locate them.

The Red Flag group is the only guerrilla movement which did not take advantage of the pacification policy of Luis Herrera Campins' administration. It is continuing an armed struggle, which was at its peak in the 1970's.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF VISIT OF TAIWAN PREMIER

PA072226 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 8-A

[Joint communique on visit to Panama by Republic of China Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, issued in Panama City on 5 September 1980]

[Text] His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan, premier of the Republic of China, at the invitation of His Excellency Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, visited Panama from 3 to 7 September 1980, accompanied by a high-level delegation, for the purpose of reaffirming the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries.

His excellency the premier of the Republic of China and the members of his retinue stayed in the country as official guests of the government and received a most warm welcome from the government and people of Panama as an expression of the traditional friendship and sympathy that unites the people of the two states.

During his visit, the premier, accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, paid his respects to the president of the republic and took advantage of the opportunity to present greetings from his excellency the president of the Republic of China, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo.

The two parties considered the meeting a happy occasion for reaffirming the traditional ties of friendship that unite the two countries by intensifying relations on the basis of the common interest of their respective people and governments.

During the meeting held by the two statesmen, President Royo expressed his satisfaction with the decided support that the Republic of China has given to the Republic of Panama in the international field.

Believing that technology is fundamental to obtaining better levels of development and well-being for the people, the two agreed that the less developed nations must have access to technological achievements to be able to offer better living conditions to their people.

The two statesmen noted their firm decision to broaden scientific cooperation between the two nations and to assure the best application of science and technology to achieve adequate levels of development.

They expressed their common purpose of strengthening and intensifying bilateral economic relations. Toward this end, plans were made for the adoption of policies that will facilitate an increase, improvement and diversification of trade.

Afterwards, the premier met with the commerce and industries minister and the agricultural development minister, Arturo Melo and Francisco Rodriguez respectively, to evaluate the projects being carried out in various sectors of the country with the assistance of Taiwan technical missions. During the meeting it became evident that these projects should be expanded and enhanced.

As a result of this meeting, the two parties decided the following:

To establish a system that will allow an increase in the exchange of technological and scientific knowledge between the two countries. In this regard, the government of the Republic of China will give as much assistance as necessary for the intensification and expansion of the agricultural projects being developed in the country, and economic and technical cooperation for the organization of small industries sea resources research, the agroindustrial sector, and in the field of culture.

To promote these objectives, the two parties agreed to broaden already existing agreements.

The premier of the Republic of China, His Excellency Sun Yun-hsuan, on behalf of his government and the members of his delegation, thanked Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, and the government and the Panamanian people for the friendly welcome and the cordial hospitality they enjoyed during their visit to Panama.

Issued in Panama City on 5 September 1980.

[Signed] For the Government of the Republic of Panama;
For the Government of the Republic of China

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ARRESTED PANAMENIST PARTY LEADERS

Detainees Released

PA082023 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] All of the Panamenist Party and student leaders who had been arrested for having organized last week's student disturbances have been released, Assistant Attorney General Isaac Chang Vega reported today.

Chang Vega added that the persons involved might be called in to testify again, depending on the investigation that is underway.

The following persons had been arrested in connection with last week's disturbances: Hildebrando Nicosia, secretary general of the Panamenist Party; and his fellow party members, Louis Martinz Andersen, Ricardo Garcia Pezet, Emiliano Aguilar, and Juan de Dios Chevalier, as well Jose Ramiro Fonseca Palacios, secretary general of the Federated Association of the Instituto America and secretary general of the Christian Student Movement.

Accusation of Subversion

PA090308 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Well-known local politicians Hildebrando Nicosia, Louis Martinz, Emiliano Aguilar, Ricardo Garcia Pezet, Pepe Munoz, Jorge Pacifico Adames and Juan de Dios Chevalier were accused by student Jose Ramiro Fonseca Palacio of financing a local subversive plan to create a state of unrest in the community. Fonseca said he was the point of contact with the students.

There were two subversive plans: One drafted by Ricardo Garcia Pezet and the other by Panamenist Party member Hildebrando Nicosia.

The subversive acts were planned to be carried out the week immediately following the students' return from mid-term vacations. The plans consisted of using the students from different high schools to demonstrate against the authorities at the Education Ministry.

The subversive plans were thoroughly planned by politicians Garcia Pezet and Nicosia, behind the back of Panamenist Party leader Arnulfo Arias. The activities were to have started at Remon Cantera High School with a number of demands on the first day of class on 1 September. This was to have alerted the American High School students, who were supposed to go into the streets. However, they only went on a 24-hour stoppage.

The subversive plan continued on 2 September when the students from the National Institute went to the streets and threw rocks at the Education Ministry's windows and doors. On 3 September, following the subversive plan to create unrest and student demonstrations throughout the city, the Remon Cantera High School students went into the streets to deliberately cause street disturbances.

According to reports, all these plans were drafted by Garcia Pezet and Fonseca in an office located in Tumba Muerto. Fonseca then communicated the plans to Remon Cantera High School and National Institute student leaders.

The second plan was drafted by Hildebrando Nicosia and the plan was named Allen, the same as the recent hurricane in the Caribbean and the southern part of the United States.

The Allen plan was drafted in the home of Puchingo Endara and its main objective was to cause disturbances a week before the 28 September elections. It was to have begun on 15 September and gone on through 26 September and was to be accompanied by demonstrations in the three aforementioned high schools under the leadership of the following student leaders: Marchosky, Pinto, Ng, Cedeno, Luis Gonzalez and Fonseca.

Evidently, these acts were planned by the political group Panamenist Reaffirmation and the student groups Revolutionary Students Front 29, SED and MED [expansions unknown] which would receive M-1 arms and ammunition as Garcia Pezet promised them.

Nicosia and Martinz were financing the plan: Martinz admitted to providing money to carry out the plan.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT REJECTS MILITARY BASES

PA072120 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Reinaldo Labastide]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Ricardo A. Rodriguez said yesterday that "Panama will support all peoples who are struggling for their liberation." He made the statement during the closing ceremony of the International Student Seminar.

In addressing the international students and delegations in attendance, the government minister said the government is as radical as the students themselves as concerns the non-existence of military bases in other countries. He said the bases which exist in our country are the result of a pact which was imposed upon us. Hence, in principle, Panama is opposed to the presence of bases in our territory and in the Caribbean area.

Mentioning that our country was born as a result of imperialist intervention, Rodriguez said: "The struggle to eradicate imperialism in our fatherland and outside of its borders."

He added that Panama is grateful to all peoples for having supported our struggle for liberation in all the forums in which the Panamanian cause was aired.

Participants in the international student seminar adopted a special resolution on Panama in which they resolved to denounce those military bases that are used by the United States against the subversion of the Salvadoran and other peoples. [sentence as published] They also urged the student movement to redouble solidarity with the other peoples and condemn the continuous violations of the Panama Canal treaty.

For his part, Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students, emphatically stated that the students demand a firm and vigorous attitude on the part of the government toward the United States.

REPORT ON GRAHAM GREENE INTERVIEW WITH OMAR TORRIJOS

PA072311 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp 2-A, 8-A

[Report on a Conversation between Graham Greene and Omar Torrijos by Alvaro Menendez Franco]

[Excerpt] Greene Asks Omar About the Yankee Elections

The novelist wants to know whether the victory of former movie cowboy Reagan would provoke astonishment, concern or changes in Panama. Torrijos tells him: "Listen, Greene, although I cannot claim to be an electoral prophet, I would say that Carter will win by a slight margin. Emotionally, however, I would prefer it if Reagan would win so that I could again put on my spurs and see if he is as much of a fighting cock as he says he is." And he added: "Many of the current problems regarding the interpretation of the new treaty would have to be solved in a less legalistic arena. I know that the Panamanian students and the revolutionaries agree with me on this. However, I have no doubts about Carter's victory."

Greene asks and poet Jose Jesus Martinez translates: "Do you mean that the days of January 1964 would return?" The Panamanian leader replies: "The issue would return with rocks and escalate from there to bullets and martyrs. This time there would be no civilian martyrs because the National Guard would not stay in the garrisons. It would come out to defend sovereignty and national dignity. It would be a spectacular situation and perhaps it would shorten the waiting period for our liberation. But this carries a very high price which the world would have to consider." Greene agrees and the conversation now turns to Guatemala and El Salvador. Omar Torrijos states: "The situation in Guatemala constitutes a drain of its best minds through attacks, murders or disappearances. I remember Fuentes Mohr. I begged him not to go. He was an excellent 42-year-old statesman and politician. He was like a son or a brother to me. But he went, as in your novels, to be on the scene and they killed him. Guatemala is experiencing a situation in which its best minds and the best figures of all groups are being killed in the wave of violence. The situation is more serious in El Salvador. There is no leadership there. It is a situation in which each soldier thinks he is his own general, so no one leads. The rightwing is led by people who don't understand that the world changes, that even the rightwing changes. The leftwing is led by stubborn people who do not yield an inch in their positions. Therefore, there is no leadership, no flexibility and no dialogue is possible. I already have given up my role of mediator because nothing can be done with dogmas. The progressive measures of the current government have come too late." "It is too late," Graham Greene agrees as when redemption arrived for the priest in "The Power and the Glory."

PAPER SAYS TREATY VIOLATES NATION'S SOVEREIGNTY

PA090332 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Capitulation and Scrap"]

[Excerpt] By the time the negotiation process for a new treaty began with the United States, after an inexplicable delay, a negotiation framework had already been agreed to between the countries, which were concerned over the historical events of January 1964. Agreement had been reached to seek "a prompt elimination of the causes of conflict between the two countries," such causes actually being the remnants of the 1903 canal treaty and the traditional and continuing unilateral interpretation of agreements by the United States.

The so-called Torrijos-Carter treaty, negotiated by Panamanians who were newcomers to inner diplomatic circles, is a wretched document that violates the nation's sovereignty. In essence, it is a colonialist instrument because it turns Panama into a sort of U.S. protectorate, significantly straying, in the last analysis, from the historical objectives of Panama's struggle for recovery. Technically deficient in its contractual context and fraught with academic distortions which are particularly noticeable in the chapter referring to the institutions of neutrality, the Torrijos-Carter treaty was signed 3 years ago in a colorful international setting. All it has propagated--as a germ of which its mentors can be proud-- is the acquisition within a couple of decades of an obsolete canal and all the scrap that supports its structure, which will have to be transformed not only because of the economic needs of the "process" but because of the dynamics of the service it must render.

The negotiation for a sea-level canal proposed just a few weeks ago by government officials reinforces our thesis that not only is the Torrijos-Carter treaty harmful to the vital interests of our nation but that, in its context, it subtly embodies the specter of future concessions concerning the sovereignty of our country. This has been evidenced by new historical circumstances with a promptness that the persons involved in these irresponsible negotiations would have hardly admitted a scant few months ago.

The men of the "process" have devoted themselves to discrediting and playing down the importance of the nation's historic efforts in connection with the canal treaties courageously and nobly carried out by the generations that preceded the coup d'etat of 1968. All that is left today, as a negative balance of the Torrijos-Carter treaty, are the faded "glories" resulting from the capitulation of its negotiators symbolized by the scrap that will be inherited by the generations of the year 2000.

COSTA RICA

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

PA291918 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Jose Miguel Alfaro, economy minister and second vice president of the republic, said that the country's economic and institutional development was completely incoherent, at least until 1978. He said this at a dinner given yesterday in his honor by the North American Chamber of Commerce at the Colon International Club.

Minister Alfaro believes that the situation has been chaotic because the only time our trade balance was favorable was during the 4 years immediately after World War II and that was because there was not much to buy abroad.

He said that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo had referred to Costa Rica as the eye of a hurricane and with regard to that Minister Alfaro pointed out that Costa Rica can easily be swept away by the hurricane. Alfaro was referring to the violence in Central America. If we want to have peace, we have to be more just, Alfaro indicated.

Alfaro termed communism as a force of small groups whose mission, objectively speaking, is to harass our system. He cited the banana workers strike as a good example of Marxist-Leninist activities in our country.

He said that our exporting system had not changed much from the time it was a colony and that we were badly in need of more income from abroad. In this respect, he said that a drop in meat and coffee exports in order to wait for better prices in the international market, plus the banana strike and other factors equally significant, had substantially decreased the flow of foreign exchange the country badly needs to meet its demands.

However, he said that Costa Rica will shortly receive two loans, one for $40 million and another for $190 million, which will increase the flow of foreign currency into our midst.

He also mentioned the fact that the oil negotiations with Mexico and Venezuela will help to save $80 million during the rest of the year. This, plus the regulation and importation of luxury and nonessential goods, and the substitution of oil for another source of energy, are factors which will allow the government, according to its estimate, to increase its monetary reserves.

Minister Alfaro urged local businessmen to seek new markets for their products. Finally, he said that Costa Rica's situation could not be better and that despite the state of unrest in Central America, its commerce shows a positive trend. He also suggested that commerce should be more diversified and that delivery should be more efficiently and rapidly done.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR SALVADORANS OUTLINED

PA081403 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Assistant Immigration Director Enrique Goyenaga has said that all Salvadorans coming to Costa Rica must do so as tourists. He added that they must bring a minimum of $150 and return fare to El Salvador; otherwise, they will not be allowed to enter the country. After they meet these requirements, they must make the usual arrangements to obtain their residence if they wish to have such status. To do so, they must first apply for a temporary residence permit while the pertinent documentation is processed.

REFINERY INVESTIGATING PANEL CENSURES CARAZO

PA051541 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] investigating commission has censured President Rodrigo Carazo.

The first recommendation of the report delivered yesterday by Deputies Monge, Roman and Barrientos [words indistinct], members of the investigating commission, says the following:

Based on proven findings Nos 11 and 12 of this report concerning the construction of an interoceanic oil pipeline, we ask the president of the republic to abstain from promoting or recommending the participation of his relatives in official business transactions. According to the findings referred to, Carazo asked RECOPE to negotiate with a firm represented by his sons.

In the findings section, the commission's report says that Carazo phoned lawyer Lara Eduarte [not further identified] and told him that the talks should be held at RECOPE's offices, which was done in the afternoon. The economy, industry and commerce minister and Alvaro Carazo Zeledon, coordinator of the group interested in the pipeline construction transaction were present. On 31 March 1980, Carazo told RECOPE to go on with the negotiations and that day we [as heard] received Alvaro Carazo Zeledon, lawyer for Industrial and Petroleum Development, Inc, representatives of the French [public works] Societe Entrepose.

Carazo capriciously disposed of RECOPE's earnings.

Another finding which the commission says was proved is that listed as No 4. It reads as follows:

Jose Antonio Lara Duarte reported at the meeting of 27 May that since the financial statements reflected earnings of 43 million colones on 31 March 1980, President Carazo has already decided that the earnings be transferred to the Housing Ministry, which must meet very substantial obligations, estimated to be 50 million colones. Therefore, we must now find ways to transfer this money so it can begin implementing its projects, Lara told the RECOPE board.

SECURITY MINISTRY MAKES CHANGES IN POLICE COMMANDS

PA051616 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has made several changes in his ministry in order to make it more dynamic.

Colonel Fernandez Mondragon, who commands the Puntarenas naval base, will become head of the first police station. Maj Max Cayetano Vega will be commander of the Puntarenas naval base.

Col Guillermo Rojas will be transferred to the second police station with the rank of commander. Col Campos of Limon will also become commander of a police station.

Another transfer will involve Major Ortiz, who will be placed in charge of the section at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, Minister Arguedas said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT AFRICA 20 SEP

PA090210 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The trip to Africa that Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Fernandez had planned to make tomorrow has been postponed until 20 September. He will go to Senegal, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya and other African nations in search of support so Costa Rica can get a seat on the UN Security Council.

EL SALVADOR

CIVILIAN JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS MESSAGE TO NATION

PA090352 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0045 GMT 9 Sep 80

["Important Message to the Nation"]

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete [civilian members of the Salvadoran Government junta] do hereby inform the Salvadoran people that during the current situation they have presented the following solution to the armed forces and the nation as a whole: Whereas

1. For the best development of the revolutionary process undertaken, it is necessary for the armed forces to be united and for each of its members to have confidence and security in the reasonable and rational guidance of the junta;

2. It is necessary to promote and uphold the institutionality of the armed forces to ensure the revolutionary process underway and the constant improvement of the armed forces and thus avoid any effort to use it as a tool;

The revolutionary government junta in the use of its powers and as general commander of the armed forces decides:

1. To inform the defense and public security minister that the general orders issued by this ministry must be known and previously approved by the revolutionary government junta as general commander of the armed forces;

2. That junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is hereby appointed to perform the duties of communicating, coordinating and controlling the branch of defense and public security;

3. That general order No 10 dated 1 September 1980 is hereby confirmed and it should be enforced.

Released by the presidential house in San Salvador on 3 September 1980.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Signed: Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete

Not signed by: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez

San Salvador, 3 September 1980
Messrs chiefs and officers of the Salvadoran Armed Forces:
Very Dear Sirs:

We, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, civilian members of the revolutionary government junta, most respectfully inform you of the following:

1. We are completely convinced that to cope with the hard work required by the revolutionary process of profound socioeconomic changes and national democratization and the pacification process needed by all Salvadorans, which includes the structuring of strategies not just to achieve changes but also to cope with a prolonged people's war and popular insurrection that antagonistic forces are undertaking right now, it is ab solutely necessary for all political, social and military forces supporting the process to be united and, within them, for the armed forces to be really and effectively united as the fundamental pillar of the process.

2. We are also convinced that the armed forces should retain and strengthen its institutional nature and as such should follow the fundamental guidelines of the revolutionary process rather than personalistic or subjective views of any sort. This institutional nature is the only thing that can ensure its survival and continuous improvement thus ensuring the achievement of changes and the democratization process, the pacification of the country and the consolidation of the government and of a social system that is democratic, fair and [word indistinct].

3. We also consider that each and every member of the armed forces should be certain that his stay, future and actualization within the forces is ensured by the armed forces institutional nature and the reasonable guidance of the revolutionary government junta. For the foregoing reasons, the civilian members of the revolutionary government junta today present the attached agreement which contains three main portions. The first portion based on the constitution confirms the armed forces proclamation and the 9 January 1980 commitment that the revolutionary government junta will perform the duties of general commander of the armed forces. Thus, the general orders issued by the Defense Ministry must be previously known and approved by the revolutionary government junta. This provision seeks to overcome the subjective actions that may trigger personal or other reactions that might, in turn, endanger the armed institution.

It should be understood that for operational reasons such decisions can be made through a majority vote. It is unnecessary to say that the foregoing provision not mean that the revolutionary government junta will assume the duties of the Defense Ministry, but the duties that constitutionally pertain to it as commander general of the armed forces which will guarantee objectivity and equanimity in the guidance of the forces within the revolutionary process and the achievement of the goals outlined.

The second portion reflects the majority feeling of the armed forces concerning the united leadership needed for the relationship between the revolutionary government junta as general commander of the armed forces and the armed institution so that it can be orderly and logical. Thus, junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is appointed to coordinate and control the defense and public security area.

MAJANO SAYS ARMED FORCES CRISIS NOT OVER YET

PA082220 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1820 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Report on interview with Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta, by Rene Hurtado, following a meeting of members of the junta at San Carlos Barracks in San Salvador on 8 September]

[Text] As he emerged from San Carlos Barracks following a working meeting, Colonel Majano stopped his vehicle when he saw a group of newsmen and proceeded to make the following statements. He was asked about the situation concerning the crisis in the armed forces. He replied:

[Begin recording] [Majano] The crisis that existed is not over yet. What I said last Thursday still holds. However, I believe that the problem may be overcome very soon since we are seeking an adequate agreement for the armed forces and for the nation.

[Unidentified questioner] There is talk that many sectors of the armed forces are consolidating themselves around your position. Can you explain what the situation is at this time?

[Majano] I have clearly explained the political situation in connection with this problem, just as I stated last Thursday. I only wish to say that it is about to be settled, perhaps during the course of the day. [end recording]

Majano was asked about the way the dialogue is being conducted and he replied:

[Begin recording] [Majano] Yes, a dialogue. [sentence as heard] Precisely now, at this moment, I am about to hold a meeting to discuss these problems.

[Hurtago] Why are you visiting San Carlos Barracks, Colonel?

[Majano] A working meeting. [sentence as heard]

[Hurtado] Last week, we learned that the civilian members of the junta had issued an order affirming Colonel Gutierrez [as heard], but it was not signed either by yourself or Colonel Gutierrez. What is the truth about this note sent to the barracks?

[Majano] It is a draft agreement. As a draft agreement, they wanted to sound out the opinions there could be in the armed forces regarding the views they had. But there has been no official notification or definite agreement yet regarding this issue. I can only tell you that the problem itself does not involve a general order or how it was carried out. The problem involves the outcome, the objectives this general order may have. But these are precisely the points we expect to clear up. In any event, I wish to add that the least crisis can do is to strengthen positions so that the government can have better leadership and so that the nation may have a clearer definition of all the policies of the government. [end recording]

Further on, Colonel Majano expanded his concepts regarding the dialogue being held by the members of the government junta as follows:

[Begin recording] When we say dialogue, we mean that the two parties are talking about a possible solution. You will have to excuse me because at this very moment they are here. [end recording]

Concluding and referring to a publication in the nation's morning papers regarding a vote that had been taken in the armed forces, Colonel Majano said:

[Begin recording] [Majano] This is untrue. It is speculation or unofficial reports. But in time, when the problem is settled, we are going to give you complete information.

[Hurtado] Then there was no meeting, as was reported, among officers in....

[Majano--interrupting] Yes, there was, but it was not a general assembly to make decisions. it was only a meeting of chiefs and officers of the central zone here.

[Hurtado] But this meeting was to inform you, right?

[Majano] Yes. An information meeting. But at this moment, there is no official or definite solution to the problem.

[Hurtado] Thank you. [end recording]

You have just heard exclusive statements made by Colonel Majano, member of the government junta, as he emerged from the San Carlos Barracks here in San Salvador, regarding the crisis within the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

'YOUNG' SALVADORAN OFFICERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA090419 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Communique issued by young Salvadoran Army officers on 8 September 1980 in San Salvador]

[Text] On 15 October 1979, the chiefs and officers who rebelled against Romero's opprobrious regime said at the time that the main reasons for our action was, first, to restore the armed forces' position as the guarantor of the people's ideals and, second, to make amends for the bad use made of it by previous regimes.

Under these guidelines, all the conscientious officers responded without any fear of failure because we realize that he who loses in the military field must bear the stigma of many dishonorable epithets. Nevertheless, this did not stop us, even though this could have brought us the severest military punishments.

Also, on that occasion, we believed, in order to be professional in our leadership, to delegate the power to genuine representatives of the ideas which the movement put forth in behalf of justice.

We also took care on that occasion, as we do now, to pay no attention to rank, to the nonpolitical nature of the armed forces and to the institutional order which existed. These were the factors that were the obstacles to the highest patriotic objectives of political, social and economic order established in the 15 October declaration.

It was for this reason that we decided to [words indistinct] but of course, in different people, who unfortunately did not grasp the deep meaning of the 15 October declaration. [Words indistinct] to continue using the traditional methods of governing and obviously the results have been totally contrary to what we intended when we assumed power.

We are not determined and have never thought of forcefully imposing our ideals on the members of the armed forces because there were many chiefs and officers who supported the 15 October coup. On the contrary, we categorically and strongly express to all our colleagues that our ideals are essentially democratic which under the present situation can be easily distorted by the extremists and by those who without knowing anything are even apt to consider us extremists.

Just as you do, we realize that it is absolutely obligatory for a soldier to honor his word. We both know that a vow is a soldier's highest responsibility. For this reason, we reiterate that our declaration has been broken, that the present leaders do not understand the aspirations which on October encouraged us. Based on the vow that every soldier takes, we tell you that a soldier never goes back on his word. Think carefully and you will understand the deep reason which moves us. We are not and will never be communists, but we do have strong democratic beliefs and it is for this reason we continue to believe that only by eradicating poverty, disease, injustice and illiteracy can the fatherland, with all its sons united, reach the high goals that history places ahead. We cannot quit because once we give our word we must fulfill it. This is all we want, for you to fulfill your word.

San Salvador, 6 Septmeber 1980.

WOMEN IN MEXICAN EMBASSY TO GET SPECIAL PASSPORTS

PA070133 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1135 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The three women who have sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador are not victims of political persecution, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said referring to the safe-conducts requested by Mexico for Mrs Mayra Lizeth Diaz, Lidia Aguilar Galeano and Gabriela Maria Pino Chacon Gonzalez. The latter is a Costa Rican.

Chavez Mena emphasized that they are not being persecuted and, therefore, will not be granted the requested safe-conducts. They will, however, be issued special passports so they can leave the country with full guarantees.

'WAVE OF VIOLENCE' CLAIMS ADDITIONAL LIVES

PA072148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--At least 15 persons have been killed in various incidents during the past 24 hours in the uncontrollable wave of violence which has shaken El Salvador for the past 2 years.

The tragic toll is headed by athlete Saturnino Baltazar Osorio, 30, known to the football world as "Ninon Osorio," who played for the Alianza team of this capital. Alianza is trying to make it to the finals of the major Salvadoran football tournament.

"Ninon Osorio" was shot to death this morning, Sunday, while he and a young woman were riding in his car through Mejicanos in the outlying sector north of San Salvador. Osorio and his companion were killed on the spot.

Four more persons were killed Saturday night in a shooting in Mejicanos, 3 km north of the Salvadoran capital.

Six were killed in various acts of violence in different sectors of the capital, according to judiciary authorites.

In Acajutla Port, 84 km south of San Salvador, a seaman, presumably a foreigner, was killed Saturday night when he was attacked by unidentified persons, according to eyewitnesses. The port captain's office neither confirmed nor denied this report.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY

PA081808 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1725 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Speech by President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia during peace rally at Central Park in Guatemala City--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens, your presence here greatly encourages me and I thank you because the Guatemalan Government is ready to keep peace at all costs. [Indistinct shouts, applause]

The sacrifice that you have made is praiseworthy. It is worthy of the Guatemalan president's acknowledgment. [shouts of "Viva", applause]

Your presence, the presence of the Guatemalan people at this century-old park, belies all the slander that bad Guatemalans have hurled outside and inside the country, but no one pays attention to them here because you know that they are lies and because the Guatemalan people know that in Guatemala the people are democratic, the government is democratic and gringos are not going to come teach us what democracy is [shouts of "Viva", applause] because Jimmy Carter's democracy, as one of the placards here reads, is linked to Russia and [words indistinct] the Latin American peoples. [applause]

By historic tradition, Guatemalans are defenders and lovers of peace. From the conquest in the west [words indistinct]. Also at this crucial time that the world is experiencing [words indistinct] had Guatemalans who want to sell Guatemala out to Russia, to Cuba. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Guatemala is a free, sovereign, independent nation and it has a popularly elected government. That government will end its term because I will not be taken out of the palace as Anastasio Somoza was. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Through your presence, I can see that the people and the government will never be defeated in Guatemala. [shouts of "Viva", applause]

No previous administration has done the work that is being done. I don't mean to say that we have finished doing it but we are building projects, schools, hospitals, hydroelectric plants, the Pacific port, and we will build a road network for the development and progress of our country. [shouts of "Viva", applause]

There is still some land in the north on which to prusue agrarian development, but a positive and not a demagogic development as the one that has been achieved on other occasions. I want to tell you that each week I sign a number of property titles that are being delivered to peasants who at one time were deceived. They were told they would be given land and they were given the land without titles. Now, my government is a positive government because we are personally delivering the titles to the peasants so they will work the land, to erase from the minds of those foreigners and bad Guatemalans who want to sell us out to Russia the image that we are not doing anything. We are doing a lot more.

[Words indistinct] in Nicaragua, it is a farce. It is a lie. It is a fabrication to say that they are eliminating illiteracy. That literacy campaign will not bear fruit, because they only teach them to make quick scribbles. Of what use is this, if the people will not be able to continue acquiring culture?

Here in Guatemala we have a literacy plan that will be implemented in the next few days. It is a mass literacy plan for Guatemala, but it will also have the cooperation of the teachers who are here present, because they are the first to answer the call of the fatherland. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Everyone knows that many Guatemalans would rather die than let communism enter Guatemala. You are proof of this. [applause]

I am aware that only half of those who should have been here are here because the enemies did all they could. They planted bombs on the railroad tracks but they were defused by our security officials. They also dug big holes along the road to Taxisco. A bomb was set off in Los Encuentros and so the people from the west are not here but they are present in the hearts of Guatemalans because everyone knows that you, we, are against communism. [applause, shouting] and proof that communism is evil, that it is not good for our people, can be heard from the poor Nicaraguans who were offered the world and in the end received nothing. Nicaraguans are [words indistinct]. Crops are not enough to feed the people. Why? Because [words indistinct]. The government is enslaving the people and there is no way to get good crops to feed everybody. The economic situation in the nations that come under communism is critical. Fortunately, in Guatemala we have a rather solvent economy. We still have reserves. We have monetary reserves which will permit us to survive even though the United States is boycotting us. It does not want to buy our beef. It wants to lower the price of our coffee and it objects to everything. We are producing. We are a (?beautiful) country. Guatemala has its resources and everyone who comes to Guatemala says he would like to live here because one lives in freedom here, in a magnificent (?climate). That is why, by defending democracy and by seeking peace, you are defending our country, our beauty, our treasure, and we should not let anyone invade our homeland.

I see that many people came from all the regions in the country--east, west, south and north--and many others could not come because of lack of transportation. I regret that they could not come, because there would have been many more here to show those people that the bombs--such as the one they set off in front of my office last Friday and which was aimed right at me--cannot intimidate them. These bombs will not scare them or this leader because this leader is never willing to turn his back on his people. [Words indistinct] [indistinct shouts, applause]

I ask all of you here not to let yourselves be deceived. They just (?probably threw a bomb) or something like that. [Words indistinct] they are liars [words indistinct] to spread rumors. I hope that you will not believe them. They are masters of lies and I hope you will realize the damage that these people are causing. Friday's martyrs should not have suffered the consequences of the fears [words indistinct] they did all that to prevent you from coming but you have shown that you have enough courage to face the communist attacks. [indistinct shouts, applause] Democracy is what Guatemala wants. It does not want communism because it is evil. [indistinct shouts, applause]

The Government of Guatemala wants to have fraternal relations with all the countries in Central America, the continent and the world. However, we want reciprocal relations based on friendship and nonintervention. We want to be friends with Central America and Mexico because (?they are our neighbors), but we want friendship with dignity and without pressure because Guatemala is a dignified nation. [indistinct shouts, applause]

Unfortunately, there are certain clergymen in certain areas of the country who have engaged in [words indistinct] but these gentlemen must either devote themselves to guiding souls or we will have to expel them from Guatemala [applause] and this applause and this enthusiasm that I have witnessed here reaches me like a petition. My government is determined to maintain democracy and to oust communism. [indistinct shouts, applause]

As I was saying, this gathering here, your desire for peace in Guatemala, a peace for Guatemalans to work in tranquillity, [words indistinct] is a sacrifice that you have made to come here to back the government of the republic. The government sees this as a plebiscite and an order to defend Guatemala from communism no matter what. [applause]

A proof that communism is no good, denigrates the individual, is atheist and an enemy of all the religions and freedom--and many have said that there is no freedom in Guatemala--is that people in communist countries have to ask permission to move from one block to another.

In Guatemala we have freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Although some say that there is no freedom of the press, I tell you there is freedom of the press and even licentiousness because many things have been said in the press about the president and the authorities and we have never complained about it. [applause]

In Cuba and the socialist countries, they cannot publish anything against the government because whoever does this ends up in mental hospitals, jails or doing hard labor in Siberia. In sum, the people who oppose the communist hierarchs lose their lives gradually and their families are exterminated. Therefore, I do not want this for Guatemala and you do not want this either. [indistinct shouts, applause] We want freedom and we will have it under the Lucas government. I swear that on my honor and because I have said that I will not abandon this country even if the communists attack me. [more indistinct shouts]

All those people who have come to Guatemala from Nicaragua, El Salvador and other [word indistinct] countries where they are [words indistinct] socialist governments are being installed, are coming to Guatemala.

Guatemala is a country which through its constitution, considers that every Central American who comes here is a Guatemalan and has welcomed all. However, there are limits to this. We ask the Central Americans who have come here that, in order not to cause us any problems and for us to respect what we have always said about not interfering in the affairs of other countries, they refrain from establishing governments in exile because that would hurt our government. We are democrats, but we do not want to interfere in other countries, so that there will be no pretext for interference in the affairs of Guatemala. [applause]

I hope that all of you, even those in the farthest parts of this plaza, have heard. I do not want to tire you, because I could say many more things about communism. But I see that our people have made a great sacrifice [words indistinct] that my government is democratic, anticommunist and we will not tolerate an invasion from any other people who want to impose communism here in Guatemala. I thank you all for your presence and allow me to address the [words indistinct--continues in Kekchi language].

RADIO SAYS 500,000 ATTENDED 7 SEP RALLY

PA082309 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] No less than 500,000 Guatemalans expressed their support for the government during the rally to support peace and to repudiate communism which was held yesterday morning in Guatemala City. Persons from all social backgrounds of Guatemala City and the interior of the country gathered at Central Park, in front of the national palace. The people were carrying signs and national flags to express their feelings against the wave of violence which is affecting the country.

Sabotage To Disrupt Rally

PA081720 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Following a day of many terrorist actions, which began with the tragic explosion in front of the national palace, the government confirmed on Friday night that the rally was going to be held.

The police reported that between yesterday and today, many acts of sabotage were staged to disrupt the travel of persons who were to participate in the rally.

The army reported that it deactivated 32 sticks of dynamite on the railroad bridge in Aguas Caliente. According to the authorities, 5 trees were used to block the highway in Chichicastenango, El Quiche. In Escuintla, the railroad tracks were damaged and a bomb was placed, but the police deactivated the bomb in time. In Villa Nueva, tacks were strewn along the main highway and over 70 vehicles were stopped. Tacks were also strewn in Siquinala, Santa Lucia, [word indistinct] Escuintla.

In Amatitlan, a bomb was set off which damaged the highway. In El Quiche, a bomb destroyed a wooden bridge on the San Antonio-(Monostenango) Road. In Esquipulas, Chiquimula and Zacapa, tacks were also strewn along the highways and the saboteurs caused landslides using explosives. Holes were dug into the asphalt of the road to Taxisco, and a terrorist bomb exploded in Los Encuentros.

GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE SALE OF EXPLOSIVES

PA082032 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The authorities have decided to take control of the sale of explosives as a result of the fact that TNT was used in last Friday's terrorist action at Central Park.

Explosives such as TNT will be strictly controlled at all factories by the National Defense Ministry. They will not be sold to private citizens, and control measures will be extremely strict. Those who sell explosives will be held responsible.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL REVEALED AS EGP MEMBER

PA041811 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1608 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Panama City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Elias Barahona y Barahona, a Guatemalan newsman, who was up to now press chief at the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, today disclosed in Panama that he is a member of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), which is fighting against the Romeo Lucas Garcia government.

Barahona y Barahona, who is 37 years old. fled the country a few days ago, telling Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz that he was going to take a 1-week vacation abroad.

He said that he had infiltrated the government apparatus in 1976 following EGP orders and that he has had access to many government plans to eradicate the guerrillas.

He revealed that Guatemala is receiving the aid from Israel, Argentina and Chile through the United States.

He also described the actions of the Secret Anticommunist Army and the "Death Squad" which, according to him, are promoted by the army and the police and are responsible for approximately 2,000 murders in Guatemala over the past 2 years.

'Spectacular News Conference'

PA050538 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 gmt 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An x-ray of the antipopular Guatemalan regime. This could be the title of the spectacular news conference held this morning by a member of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] in Panama.

Elias Barahona y Barahona was appointed 4 years ago to the post of press officer of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry. The EGP took advantage of the opportunity for one of its members to infiltrate the highest spheres of the dictatorial regime of Guatemala.

For the past 4 years, the revolutionary leader appeared to the public to be one of the most prominent servants of the government, an image which made it possible for him to become one of the trusted aides of Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz. Only today did he reveal his actions in the Guatemalan political process when he held a news conference in Panama City.

The death squads are directed from the presidential palace. The member of the EGP, an organization which has been dealing harsh blows to government troops, said that two groups of paramilitary troops operate with impunity in his country. These, he said, are the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] and the Death Squad [EM]. He said that these two terrorist organizations are responsible for the deaths of 2,000 citizens of all social strata in the past few months. Barahona y Barahona said that the government plans to kill another 1,000 Guatemalans during the rest of the year. These deaths form part of what the government has termed the pacification program to eradicate communism.

Subsequently, the EGP member, who managed to remain a trusted aide of the interior minister for 4 years, said that the extermination plan was suggested by the U.S. Government. The charge, made during the news conference, added that the person in charge of making the assassination program was Gen David Cancinos, who was chief of the army General Staff until November of last year, when he was executed by the EGP.

Romeo Lucas Garcia promoted the extermination plan. Newsmen who attended the news conference this morning in Panama also learned that the main objective of the killings promoted by the Guatemalan Government is to cut off any popular protest at the roots and keep the military regime in power.

Barahona said he learned of the operation in mid-1978 when the interior minister informed him of some aspects of the plan and instructed him to use the proper publicity media to justify this large number of killings.

The EGP fighter added that the Alvarez Ruiz plan was to blame clandestine extreme rightist and leftist groups for the murders and kidnappings which occur daily in that Central American nation. At the same time, he would portray the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia as a victim which desired to find peaceful solutions.

Another prominent aspect of the news conference held by the EGP member in Panama was his description of the interventionist objectives of General Lucas Garcia's regime. Elias Barahona said the government is training over 2,000 Somozists based in Guatemala to invade Nicaragua. In addition, he is promoting a plan for the union of his army with that of Honduras to fight against the Sandinist troops.

The EGP member said that over 2,000 Guatemalan Army troops are deployed in the area of the Salvadoran border to help the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta at any time to check the advance of the democratic and revolutionary forces of El Salvador.

Continuing his account of the Guatemalan regime's policy with regard to the area, Elias Barahona said that on instructions from the U.S. Government, Lucas Garcia plans to enchain Belize through the creation of mechanisms for colonial domination. In this regard, he added that the foreign secretary of Great Britain had pressured the Belizean Government to cede a part of its territory to Guatemala and also permit the establishment of military bases within its borders.

The revolutionary also gave details regarding the massacre carried out by the Guatemalan Army in the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. He emphasized that the orders to assassinate the peasants from Quiche inside the embassy came from President Romeo Lucas Garcia, who instructed the troops to carry out the act of genocide and refused to listen to Spanish Ambassador Maximo Casales.

Torture, Plots Charged

PA051257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1821 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona y Barahona, 37, who until yesterday served as press officer of his country's Interior Ministry, today confessed in Panama that he infiltrated the government apparatus, beginning in 1976, by order of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), of which he is a member.

Barahona y Barahona said that the ESA [Secret Anticommunist Army] has its headquarters on 7th Avenue between 4th and 5th Streets and that there are torture chambers near Villa Guadalupe (Zone 10 of the capital), on Hincapie Avenue and in La Florida neighborhood. He added that the ESA kills with firearms, while the EM [Death Squad] uses knives, daggers and nylon wires to carve up the victims. He said that the EM is headquartered in the rear of the detective headquarters on 8th Avenue.

Barahona y Barahona said that both the ESA and the EM have cladestine cemeteries in Comelapa, 60 km from the capital, and in other cities such as Cuilapa and Quetzaltenango.

According to Barahona y Barahona, relations between the Guatemala and the human rights policy applied by Carter, has deteriorated seriously [as received] and both William Bowdler and James R. Cheek, of the U.S. State Department, have tried to contact Francisco Villagran Kramer, who recently resigned from his post as vice president, and Rene de Leon Shloter, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, to seek an alternative to Romeo Lucas.

In the face of deteriorating relations with Carter, Romeo Lucas has received Roger Fontaine, one of Ronald Reagan's advisers, who has promised all kinds of aid to Guatemala.

Barahona y Barahona accused a number of Guatemalan dignitaries of being CIA agents. They include high-ranking officials and newsmen.

He also accused the Guatemalan Government of helping Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries headed by former Nicaraguan President Francisco Urcuyo, who resides in Guatemala, and said that the Guatemalan Army is in collusion with the Honduran Army to bolster the Salvadoran Army.

With regard to Belize, Barahona y Barahona said that "basically the United States and Guatemala are worried about the establishment of an independent, popular, democratic and progressive government in that territory."

Ambassador to Panama Accused

PA070443 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 8

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan ambassador to Panama betrays progressive newsmen and passes a great deal of military and political information to the Guatemalan Army, Mr Elias Barahona y Barahona, a professional newsman and up until yesterday a trusted official of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, has announced during a news conference.

Barahona y Barahona, who might become "the spy of the century in Latin America," infiltrated the repressive forces of the Guatemalan Army 4 years ago under orders of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army.

In his meeting with the national and international press, he gave names, places and dates where Guatemalan newsmen were tortured and murdered because they condemned government atrocities.

"Ask the Guatemalan ambassador in Panama about the many newsmen whom he has denounced and whom he himself has led to torture, Barahona y Barahona added.

INTERIOR MINISTER REACTS TO BARAHONA'S CHARGES

PA050558 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1921 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Sep (LATIN)--In an immediate reaction to the [Barahona] charges, Guatemalan Interior Minister Alvarez Ruiz said that his country's security forces were fully aware of the real political identity of Barahona "who allegedly worked as public relations officer of the government ministry."

In a statement to newsmen in Guatemala, Alvarez Ruiz added that "Barahona was a paid informer and he was considered as such. Therefore, he did not have access to any government plans as you yourselves can confirm."

Regarding the accusations, the minister only said that "the Guatemalan Government respects the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states and demands that it likewise be respected."

He said that Guatemala maintains cordial relations with South American and European countries "but this does not mean the formation of axes or fronts to subvert the order of other countries."

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT

PA051520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Former Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer has asked for a boycott against his country to put an end to the massacre and crimes against his people.

Villagran Kramer has asked all countries of the world which have commercial or diplomatic relations with Guatemala to suspend them to stop the massacre and crimes against his people. According to Villagran Kramer, this measure, the blockade of Guatemala, would pressure the military government to end human rights violations in Guatemala.

The number of deaths from murder, massacre, missing persons and kidnapings surpasses more than 70,000 in recent times in suffering Guatemala.

ARMY REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ATTACK IN QUICHE

PA082022 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Concerning the armed clash in Chajul, Quiche, the army's Public Relations Office has issued the following communique:

The military garrison in Chajul municipality, Quiche Department, repelled an attack by a subversive group yesterday at 1230 hours, with a death toll of 9 criminals and one soldier. Two members of our garrison were also wounded and were immediately taken to the military hospital.

The personnel at the garrison, which is situated just outside the town of Chajul, repelled the attack launched by the group, at the service of international communism, which tried to seize the garrison.

The army bulletin regrets the death of soldier Juan Lopez Samayoa, from (Machachapa) Zapotitlan municipality, Jutiapa Department. His body will be sent home for Christian burial. The Guatemalan Army offers its condolences on the death of one of its soldiers, who now joins the list of those worthy men in the service of the fatherland who have fallen while doing their duty fighting the subversive movement. Military patrols are combing the area in a search for the rebel group and will report in due time, the army bulletin concludes.

HONDURAS

BILATERAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA EXTENDED

PA062235 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Honduran Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon and Nicaraguan Foreign Commerce Minister Alvaro Guzman [name as heard] yesterday agreed to extend the existing bilateral commercial treaty for 4 months. An exchange of notes at the highest level has saved the treaty only 24 hours before it was scheduled to expire. The treaty has regulated the exchange of consumer goods between the two countries since 1972.

The extension period runs from tomorrow through 6 January 1981. During that period joint commissions of businessmen and industrialists will discuss the Nicaraguan proposals for a complete change in the legal premises of the treaty. The extension brought a sigh of relief to the Honduran businessmen who enjoy advantages in the trade with Nicaragua. The current agreement has led to a trade balance in Honduras' favor of more than 10 million lempiras in the last 6 months.

The secretary general of the National Association of Industrialists said that the measure is sound and a great part of the success was due to our side's negotiations. The extension will give us time to study and negotiate the Nicaraguan proposals, he added.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS NICARAGUANS UNSAFE IN NEIGHBORING NATIONS

PA071500 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The government junta tonight spoke with the residents of Acahualinca in the Church of the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood. Commander of the Revolution Companero Daniel Ortega, member of the government junta and of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, said that the Guatemalan and Salvadoran Governments do not provide any guarantees for the safety of Nicaraguans who travel to those countries. Here is Daniel Ortega's statement:

[Begin recording] We have to remember that our revolution is seen with hatred and fear by those who represent the rightist and exploitive sectors in Central America. Those people were the friends of Somoza. They were his allies. They formed part of his same family. These people are plotting against our revolution. We also know that many Somozist criminals were able to flee to several Central American countries and to Miami. All these people continue to plot. They dream that they will defeat this revolution and that they will reestablish their democracy of exploitation. Since these people enjoy freedom and are permitted to plot in some Central American countries or elsewhere, the rulers of those governments are incapable of controlling those criminal gangs which are many time linked to government or military sectors. Therefore, all Nicaraguans who travel to Guatemala and El Salvador are in danger of being killed by those terrorist gangs which are enemies of our process and which are plotting against our process.

A former Interior Ministry official of the Guatemalan Government, who is linked with the Guatemalan guerrilla movement and who recently resigned his post, has made a number of charges on the Guatemalan government's complicity in plots against the Nicaraguan revolution. He has charged that the Interior Ministry is training Somozist guardsmen.

This forces us to make the various (?protests) which [words indistinct] but above all we must strengthen the defense of our revolution. That is the most important ting. Independent of the protests that we file, we must strengthen the defense of our revolution. Strengthening the defense of our revolution means increasing production, strengthening the army and our armed forces and further developing the Sandinist peoples militias, because they will guarantee the future of this revolution. The armed, organized and producing people are going to enable us to defeat any type of aggression that these enemies of our revolution would dare to launch against us.

In view of specific crimes--there have been cases of missing persons in Central American countries, some Nicaraguans are missing in El Salvador and Guatemala while others have been killed--we visit those countries. However, we know that this is useless because the Somozists, the rightists and the exploiters have a great deal of power in those countries. The governments are virtual accomplices of these activities. Therefore, we have to prepare for an eventual aggression by these people. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER 'NOT ABLE TO RECEIVE' COLOMBIA'S TURBAY

PA070340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2024 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan foreign minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said today: "I regret that a protocol commission was not able to receive (the Colombian president) as a foreign official should be greeted in our territory." In this manner, the foreign minister answered reporters' questions concerning Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's weekend visit to San Andres Island.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also told newsmen: Since he (President Turbay Ayala) is so near to Managua, I send him my cordial greetings." However, he said that "under the present circumstances, unfortunately, a Nicaraguan protocol group cannot be sent to receive him."

He also commented on the statements made by Turbay Ayala when he asked Nicaragua to "shut up its loquacious foreign minister," referring to statements D'Escoto Brockman had made about Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Caribbean islands and cays.

Father D'Escoto Brockman emphasized that he has not protested the Colombian president's visit to San Andres Island, but if he had done so, it would have been done through the proper channels.

However, he said that a foreign newsman had telephoned him to talk about the president's meeting and the strong Colombian military display in the area of San Andres. "About the military display, I said that it seemed to me that it was a panicky reaction of Colombia, but I did not say this about President Turbay Ayala's visit," he added.

Besides, Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman said, the government junta has not received any note from the Colombian Government in any respect. "Therefore," he emphasized, "we have not protested President Turbay Ayala's meeting with 13 ministers and 22 governors on San Andres Island."

The Nicaraguan Government is claiming from Colombia San Andres and Providencia Islands, as well as the Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno Cays "as part of the territory of Nicaragua." Colombia also claims the islands and cays.

BORGE SPEAKS AT HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION INSTALLATION

PA021822 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission was officially installed today following all the guidelines established by the United Nations. The chairman and members of the Human Rights Executive Committee were elected today. This committee is already operating and any Nicaraguan who feels that his rights have been violated can go to the commission offices at Las Palmas Square in Managua.

Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas and Commanders Tomas Borge and Luis Carrion, interior minister and deputy minister, respectively, participated in the ceremony opening the offices.

Here is a report on this by our companero, Fernando Centeno Chong:

[Begin recording] The first Executive Committee of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission was formed a few minutes ago. This committee is chaired by Leonte Herdocia, national coordinator and national commissioner of human rights in Nicaragua. The Executive Committee is made up of Danilo Aguirre Solis, Ismael Reyes, a delegate of the Mothers of Sandinist Martyrs, Rene Vivas, Gilberto Aguirre, Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, Marisol Morales and a nun. The offices of the commission were officially inaugurated today. This commission has the full support of the government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Therefore, any person who feels his rights have been violated can go to these offices at Las Palmas Square in Las Palmas neighborhood in Managua.

The commission was officially installed today with the participation of members of mass organizations, humanitarian institutions and other institutions involved in the respect and promotion of human rights in Nicaragua. Junta member Cordova Rivas spoke as member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

He stressed the need to have this commission work because other people are manipulating the attitudes of citizens who feel their rights have been violated and who have resorted to the press, which is not the right method to solve their problems.

Leonte Herdocia also spoke, explaining the goals of the commission and the rights Nicaraguans have to resort to it to solve their problems.

Commander Tomas Borge also spoke at the event. He recounted how human rights were violated during the Somozist regime and compared this to the efforts of the Sandinist government to alleviate this situation. He described as "liars, wicked people and criminals" those who try to compare respect for human rights during the Somozist regime and the way the Sandinist government is respecting these rights.

[Borge] Sometimes it is said that we have people in jail and that we must release them, as if releasing them would be to be in line with respect for human rights. It would only mean violating human rights, because what would we do with these criminals in the streets? What would they do? It is simple--they would kill again; they would join the criminal counterrevolutionary gangs. We would simply be endangering the lives of our citizens.

If we were tolerant toward the ill-treatment of prisoners, then why did we make a revolution? If we permitted torture in our country, then why did we carry out this revolution?

We have the moral authority to speak about this, not because we were tortured together with many more in this country, but because we have the political will to eliminate these evils forever. We can say that at the present time in our country--aside from very few exceptions, and we have been very harsh with those who have violated this principle--ill-treatment and torture of prisoners have been eliminated forever. We can affirm this categorically. We have been vigilant about this. We visit jails and prisoners' investigation centers unexpectedly, at all kinds of odd hours during the day and night, seeing that these principles are complied with. We can note that the companeros in charge of investigations of criminals and counterrevolutionaries were chosen because of their human and revolutionary qualities.

Therefore, this commission should focus its attention not only on the problems of the jails. There will be a time when it will have no work in this regard because we are planning to have jails where the prisoners will work, earn money to help their families, improve their education and practice their religion and will not be isolated from their families. We, who were isolated for a long time, know how hard it is to go without seeing one's relatives and we do not want to do the same to them.

Therefore, the Human Rights Commission will eventually not have any work to do in the jails, but this is not going to be right away because it has not been that easy to create the infrastructure for this. We have to prepare the companeros so that they can work within this new scheme. When we get all of this done, the Human Rights Commission will have no work to do in this area, just as it has not work to do in the area of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners. The Human Rights Commission can have access at any time of the day or night to any jail.

We trust [words indistinct] and our companeros so that truth will not be distorted, because the truth is one thing and the wickedness and ill intentions of certain statements and charges made by some individuals are another. There are certain things which are very obvious, and anybody who is intelligent enough can see the difference between a correct charge and an ill-intentioned charge.

They try to compare us with Somozism when there are no grounds for comparison. I read a charge in EL NUEVO DIARIO yesterday about a member of the Interior Ministry who caused an accident. It was a correct and fair charge. It was easy to see that from the text of the report. When a charge is based on good intentions, it is an aid to the revolution. However, trying to establish a wicked comparison between the past and the present is not telling the truth; to do so is to use wicked falsehoods, to use the situation we have experienced and which we have been the first to admit against the revolution and the people of Nicaragua. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES MEMBERS DISMISSED FOR 'ABUSES'

PA051639 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has said that according to the strict norms of discipline and conduct established for the armed forces, he has dismissed several members of the armed forces after it was determined that they committed a number of abuses and serious deviations from revolutionary conduct. The Interior Ministry said any officials who commit irregularities will be prosecuted.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ENTER COUNTRY FROM HONDURAS

PA041445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that a counterrevolutionary group made up of 20 men carried out an armed incursion last Sunday in our territory.

The report says that the counterrevolutionaries crossed the Honduran border into Nicaraguan territory in the sectors of Tapaichi and Boqueron and that they were seen on the property of Francisco Rayo. A Sandinist people's army border patrol unit located the counterrevolutionaries. After a brief encounter, they crossed the Poteca River which separates Nicaragua from Honduras and hid in a house owned by Pedro Sosa in Honduran territory. The Defense Ministry report does not mention any casualties on either side.

According to reports from persons living in this sector, these armed groups are using Honduran territory as a base to carry out their incursions into our territory. The Sandinist people's army will continue patrolling the zone and will keep the public informed of developments, the Defense Ministry indicated.

HAVANA REPORTS CLASHES WITH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

PA080223 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Sandinist People's Militia today successfully fought a counterrevolutionary band in the Nicaraguan city of Jinotega and captured a bandit who was wounded in the clash. According to Managua reports, the subversive elements attacked a vehicle of the National Agrarian Reform Institute that was transporting more than $50,000 but they were repelled by the six militiamen guarding the vehicle.

It has also been reported that the Sandinist police in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega had an encounter with counterrevolutionary elements in the San Agustin neighborhood. In that action, Juan Vallecillo was wounded and captured. The other attackers were able to escape.

LITERACY CRUSADE CONGRESS MEETS IN MANAGUA

PA061759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The fact that the literacy crusade had fulfilled its objectives and would continue doing so was one of the issues stressed at the Second Literacy Crusade Congress which opened yesterday at the Ruben Dario People's Theater. More than 1,000 people are attending the congress which is discussing the new objectives and general policy of the literacy crusade as well as the valuable experiences obtained during the crusade. Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman opened the congress in which he stressed the importance of the period following the crusade that just ended.

Fernando Cardenal, literacy crusade coordinator, said that he had learned a great deal from the literacy crusade.

Companero Francisco Lacayo was appointed adult education deputy minister. Sergio Ramirez, Carlos Nunez and other literacy crusade leaders were appointed members of the Adult Education board.

The following is a statement by Francisco Lacay:

[Begin recording] First, we must realize that the adult education program of the Sandinist people's revolution began with the national literacy crusade and that now that this first stage has ended and the teachers have returned for a little rest, we need to maintain what has been achieved. This period will last until the end of the year and during this time we are going to see that no one will forget what he has learned and that the habits of studying, reading and writing will be promoted. Every means of communications will be used for this purpose. There is a radio station conducting a literacy campaign.

Teachers will be back in rural areas in October and together with approximately 1,000 traveling teachers, they can further the educational program of the Sandinist people's revolution.

We need to consolidate as well as to maintain the achievements of the crusade. This consists of the new educational programs for those who wish to further their studies without in any way interfering with their private life.

We are also preparing for a literacy campaign in English, Miskito, Sumo and Rama, which will begin by the end of September and which will last approximately 6 months.

We are also planning to start in a few months a literacy campaign by departments and municipalities for those who for some reason or other could not attend classes or could not complete their studies. The plan is to permanently continue the literacy campaign and to have it develop into different interrelated programs. At this moment, the process is apparently at a standstill, but in October some 6,000 teachers will return to rural areas and the campaign will continue. In the city, the literacy crusade teachers are willing to work during their free time.

Regarding the organizational aspect of the literacy crusade, we are going to establish thousands of people's education centers [colectivo de education popular] throughout the country. These centers will be mobile units which will continue the literacy campaign in times of war or peace, rain or shine, regardless of the time of year. The people in the units will use the experiences obtained from the revolutionary process, transforming these experiences into education. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON FORMER GUATEMALAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

FL061758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Elias Barahona y Barahona, former press and public relations adviser to the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, this morning arrived in our country. Barahona, who also is a member of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army of Guatemala, infiltrated the government in that country at the instruction of the guerrilla organization and spent 4 years obtaining important information on repressive activities.

Following instructions of the guerrilla army's national directorate, he left his government position and told the world about the plans of the Romeo Lucas Garcia government to eliminate 1,000 more persons as part of the so-called pacification program suggested by the United States. This program, he added, will conclude in 1981, and it includes special lists with the names of opponents to be eliminated.

Harassment of Newsmen

FL081658 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona, a combatant of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army who worked undercove for 4 years in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, has charged in Matanzas that there is no press freedom in his country and that what he called "censorship by death" is applied. In this way, honest newsmen are harassed, arrested, tortured and murdered with impunity.

In statements to the national news agency, he blamed the Lucas Garcia government for this and said that repression in Guatemala has taken root as a consequence of the organized struggle of the people. He also denounced the support of the governments of the United States, Israel, Chile and Argentina for the Guatemalan tyranny. Elias Barahona explained that the journalist who does not accept the corruption imposed on him by the government and persists in following a patriotic and democratic line is prevented from working, branded a communist and persecuted unceasingly.

The Guatemalan journalist said that the military government and the bourgeoisie of his country are preparing blacklists with the names of newsmen who refuse to collaborate with the campaign of misinformation and are circulating them with the signature of the Secret Anticommunist Army or the Death Squad, which are used as facades behind which they deceive the people. Barahona explained that the journalists' associations in Guatemala are controlled by the owners of the large mass media and the government is trying to destroy the social communications workers trade union. He disclosed that from April to June 1980, 18 journalists had gone into exile. He pointed out that during three repressive governments, 23 Guatemalan journalists were murdered, 15 of them by the Romeo Lucas tyranny.

Solidarity With Guatemalan People

FL081930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Experts] Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona, a combatant of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] who worked undercover for 4 years in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, has made statements in Matanzas to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY--AIN.

On behalf of the EGP, Elias Barahona requested the international solidarity of journalists and democratic governments to openly denounce the terrorist and genocidal nature of the Romeo Lucas regime.

He called on them to urge the U.S., Israeli, Chilean, Argentine and Honduran peoples to demand from their respective governments that they cease their intervention in Guatemala in support of the tyranny which massacres the Guatemalan people.

He asked journalists to report through all means the struggles of the Guatemalan people and he asserted that definitive victory is getting closer each day. Lastly, Guatemalan newsman Elias Barahona said that the EGP has declared the governments of the United States, Chile, Israel, Argentina and Honduras as assassins of mankind.

News Conference

FL082243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Government maintains troops on the border with El Salvador prepared to intervene in that country when the United States orders it. The revelation was made by Elias Barahona y Barahona at a news conference held today at the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC) headquarters in Havana.

Barahona, a combatant of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] who worked undercover for 4 years in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry, refuted before the national and the foreign press accredited to Cuba the denial by the Romeo Lucas regime of charges he made in Panama. The Government of Guatemala is trying to attribute its genocide to internal clashes among its opponents but I assert that this is not true and that the Lucas Garcia regime is the only one responsible for the thousands of assassinations that have occurred in my country, Elias Barahona added. The Guatemalan guerrilla asserted that the safe of the Interior Ministry contains documents with the letterheads of the Death Squad.

With the strength which the 4 years he spent infiltrated in the Guatemalan Interior Ministry gives to his words, the Guatemalan guerrilla combatant accused the Central American government of high crimes against the Guatemalan people. Elias Barahona y Barahona added that if shown photographs of the Guatemalan officials, he could identify each one by name and whether he belongs to the Death Squad of the Secret Anticommunist Army.

At the news conference held today at the UPEC headquarters on 23d [Street] in Vedado, the Guatemalan guerrilla asserted that the interior minister himself of that Central American country is a CIA agent. Other known agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are Guatemalan Government officials (Sandoval Alarcon), (Leonel Sisnaga), (Miguel Ortiz) and (Turbio Lukarov), among others.

Elsewhere in his statements, Guatemalan guerrilla Elias Barahona y Barahona said the government in power in his country is receiving total logistical support form Argentina, Chile, Israel and the United States. This fascist axis is preparing to intervene at any moment in El Salvador and is trying to defeat the triumphant revolution of Nicaragua, added Elias Barahona. In Guatemala, it is quite common to see mercenaries as agents of the extreme right selling bonds publicly for the so-called army to rescue Nicaragua composed of more than 7,000 Somozists trained in that Central American Country, said the Guatemalan guerrilla who was infiltrated in the government for 4 years.

Elias Barahona y Barahona read a document to the national and foreign press acccredited to Cuba which stresses the terrorism that prevails in Guatemala and requests solidarity with his people.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA TO VISIT SWITZERLAND

FL081624 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will visit Switzerland on 14-15 September at the invitation of the Swiss foreign minister, Mr Pierre Aubert. Malmierca will hold talks of mutual interest on international issues during his 2-day visit to Switzerland.

FORUM ON ENERGY 'RATIONALIZATION' IN SUGAR INDU[illegible] OPENS

FL081745 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The seminar on the rationalization of energy in the sugarcane industry opened this morning. It is sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] and the Government of Cuba. It will meet at the Habana Libre Hotel until 13 September with the participation of over 15 countries. The opening remarks were made by Enrique (Estremaidoiro), executive secretary of the GEPLACEA.

CASTRO CHAIRS INTERNATIONALIST TEACHERS SEMINAR

FL081147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on Saturday chaired a seminar for the 2,000 internationalist teachers who will leave for Nicaragua. The activity was held at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana. Also present were the members of the first Cesar Augusto Sandino contingent of teachers who are currently vacationing in Cuba.

The oath of the new internationalist teachers was read by (Ana Luisa Ordaz Garrido), from the Giron Martyrs Elementary School in Guanabacoa. The document states that the Cuban internationalist teachers are ready to do their work with renewed energy.

The members of both contingents held an amiable talk with the officials presiding over the ceremony. Among these officials were Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Commander of the Sandinist Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez. The latter spoke at the ceremony, underscoring the importance of the Cuban teachers' role in the educational development of the sister nation. The seminar was closed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST SEMINAR--The fifth national seminar on information and propaganda for the 1980-81 sugar harvest has opened at the Pedro Diaz Cuello Provincial Party School in Holguin Province. The seminar is chaired by Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in Holguin Province. Orlando Fundora, chief of the Central Committee's Department of Revolution Orientation (DOR), made the opening remarks. Fundora said the purpose of the seminar is to gain from the experiences of all the forces involved in the sugar harvest so as to do better organizational and propaganda work. He said the important aspects of propaganda this year include everything concerning the planting and weeding of sugarcane. Fundora stressed that propaganda work is effective when there is good administrative work. After evaluating the work done by the news media with regard to the sugar harvest, Fundora described it as good. More than 250 delegates are attending the seminar which ends tomorrow. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 8 Sep 80 FL]

GRENADA

UN DELEGATE URGES ECONOMIC ORDER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

FL061448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations--Grenada has urged the developing countries to recognize the need for the existence of a new economic order in each of them so that the development process can be undertaken.

(Caldwell Taylor), chief of the Grenada delegation, said at the General Assembly that the developing countries should always be willing to struggle against neocolonialist control over their economies and exercise control over the imperialist monopolies which threaten their development.

JAMAICA

EXPORT OF CLOTHING TO USSR ANNOUNCED

FL061545 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Jamaica is to export clothing to the Soviet Union and contract for the sale is to be signed by the middle of this month, the API [Agency for Public Information] said yesterday.

According to the API, this was announced at the first conference of production pioneers held at the Ruhaway Bay Hotel, on Saturday by local government and community development minister, the Hon. Ralph Brown. He said that the contract will allow production pioneers to sell an unlimited amount of garments to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), under the community enterprise organization programme.

According to the agreement, Mr. Brown explained, the USSR will, in turn, be exporting to Jamaica agricultural implements including forks, hoes and machetes to cover the value of the clothing.

SECURITY MEN LEAVE ON SECRET MISSION TO FRG

FL061550 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Nine members of the security forces and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of National Security, Mr. Easton Douglas, left Jamaica by Air Jamaica on August 27 for Frankfurt, West Germany. All ten travelled without revenue to Air Jamaica on the instructions of the Acting Minister of National Security Mr. Carlyle Dunkley.

The GLEANER understands that they are due to travel from Frankfurt to London by Air Jamaica on September 6 and to return to Jamaica on September 11.

The GLEANER has been unable to ascertain the names of those who left and the purpose of their visit.

The police have confirmed that several of their staff did leave last week.

Efforts to find out the purpose of the mission from the Ministry of National Security were unsuccessful.